

For Congress—3d District.
JOHN G. MILLER,
OF COOPER COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
JOSEPH DAVIS.

FOR SHERIFF.
JACOB HEADRICK.

Col. MILLER's speech at Rochepot on Monday, is spoken of by those who heard it, as a masterly effort. Democrats and whigs were alike pleased; and all unite in representing him as one of the ablest men we have in the State. He is just such a man as the people of Missouri want in Congress, and now is the time to send him there. All who desire an able man to represent them in the halls of Congress, should go to the polls and vote for John G. MILLER. He will attend to your interests promptly and fairly, and think more of discharging his duty to you and his country, than in sustaining any party or persons. To the polls and vote for Miller.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—This instrument is growing more unpopular daily. The effort to make it a party question has signally failed—and notwithstanding it has been proclaimed through the public prints that "democrats made it and democrats must support it," many of its strongest opponents are leading and prominent members of that party. We predict its rejection by a large majority. The people of this State are not so blind as to fasten upon themselves an instrument which would destroy their liberties, and crush their State. Missouri is destined to be one of the greatest States of the Union, and her citizens are true to themselves when they indignantly reject an instrument which would impede her onward and upward progress.

The "Democrat" objects to our copying from our Jefferson correspondent, to show the rottenness of those who are always talking about protecting the interests of the poor. It says come to the Journals of the Legislature. Very well—we are willing to meet it there. But we prefer going a little behind the Journals, and see what course gentlemen pursued. Most bills and laws, are discussed in "committee of the whole;" there amendments are introduced; motions made to strike out, and speeches made—and there it is, that a man shows exactly what are his feelings. None of this, however, goes upon the Journals. The bill is discussed, amended, and matured, and reported to the House, and passed—most generally in the shape it comes from the committee. It was in committee of the whole that Mr. Jackson made the motion to tax "all debts due by notes, bonds, or bills, in the same manner as is done on those for money lent." It may be well enough to tax the notes and bonds of those who loan money as a business, but to tax the notes and bonds of the mechanic or farmer, who may have taken them in payment for his work, or for the products of his farm, can hardly be construed into an act of kindness to the weak or poor.

A proposition to increase the poll tax, too, looks rather strange coming from the poor man's friend! This talk about the poor man is all mere balderdash—and whenever you hear a man crying out about the sufferings of the poor, set him down for an arrant demagogue, and pompous aristocrat.

EQUALITY.—During the present canvass, much has been said about Equal Representation, and Equal Taxation, &c. Mr. Jackson, it seems to us, has strange notions on this subject. He insists that the new constitution will give us nearly Equal Representation as any plan that can be adopted; (See communication in another column over signature of "O. P. Q.") That it produces Equality in taxation, to tax the note the farmer has taken for his corn, wheat, or tobacco, the same as you would tax the note of the money lender; that it is perfect Equality to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the 500,000 acres of land "share and share alike" among the different counties of the State.

We think the people do not understand his mode of cyphering.

THE SANTA FE EXCURSION.—We see it stated that Gen. Kearney will make a stop at Bent's Fort, until Col. Price's regiment comes up. We are astonished that he attempted to set out at all, until he had some one to do his "head-work." When Col. "Head-work" joins Gen. Kearney, the whole force will amount to about 3,200 men. If the Mexicans of northern Mexico, fight as bravely as those of the south did, there will be something more than "head work" to be done.

When Mr. Jackson talks about the poor man's interests, recollect, fellow-citizens, that he voted against the revenue bill of last session, because it did not tax you high enough! This increase of your taxes was made to assist in paying off the State debt, created by Mr. Jackson's party. That party was not willing to receive from the general government our share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—amounting to some \$23,000—and apply it towards paying the State debt, but they were willing to multiply the objects of taxation, and raise the taxes of the people. And now, Mr. Jackson talks about the people's rights, and how he labored for their interests. This money will be again refused, and the taxes will be again increased. Mr. Jackson is opposed to receiving that money—has voted against it, and will again—but he will vote to increase your taxes. Col. Davis voted to receive the money, and uniformly against multiplying the objects of taxation until "the party" would consent to take it. This course, pursued by him and a number of others in the Legislature, prevented the taxes from being raised higher than they were. These are things that voters should look at, and reflect upon, before casting their votes. Look candidly at them, and you will see that the man who talks most about the dear people, is the very man who goes directly against the interests of the people.

ELECTIONEERING—LYING.
The democracy are truly hard run.—They took, or attempted to take, the advantage of Col. Davis, in his absence, but were foiled. This enraged them, and they have been busy in any and every way that they imagined would stimulate their party and dampen the whigs. They have resorted to a new system in a county canvass. In Prairie Township, it is told that there are a number of prominent whigs in Franklin Township, who have thrown off Davis and taken up Jackson—and in Franklin, the same thing is said of Prairie. This beautiful system of electioneering was discovered a little too soon, and if we mistake not, will do more harm to its originators than others; truly, the great democratic party of old Howard—the key-stone of democracy—has fallen very low, that its members have to resort to so low a system of misrepresentation to carry their candidate. We recommend them to be more cautious as well as more honest. Stand up like honest men and freemen, and if defeated, honorably, you will at least have the sympathy of honest men. Drop chicanery and knavery. Defeat will be bad enough; add not the contempt of your opponents and the scorn of all honest men.

The Randolph Volunteers, who are to go under "Head-work" Price, start on Monday next. They have been detained until that time, we understand, in order to carry Randolph county for the locofocos—a majority of them belonging to that party. Wont they feel flat, if the whigs are successful?

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—In the Saint Louis District, Messrs. Bowlin and Milburn, hard and soft, and Uriel Wright, native, are candidates for Congress. "Immaterial" John Jamison, and G. P. Brickey, of Washington county, locos, are candidates in the second district. In the Plate district, Hall and Birch are running. In the Springfield district, Phelps, nominee, and Campbell, independent, are candidates.—The canvass in all these districts, thus far, has been conducted with zeal on the part of aspirants or their friends.

Hon. Mr. Yell, who vacated his seat in Congress, for the "tented field," has been elected Colonel of a regiment of Arkansas volunteers. We do not know whether Mr. Yell has any "head-work" to do or not—or whether it was incumbent on the volunteers to elect him in order to be received into the service of their country. What a mockery, to call on freemen to fight the battles of their country, and deprive them of the right of voting for whom they please to command them. Yet such is the ardor of the people that more than the requisite number of volunteers have come forward.

Capt. A. R. Anderson is not a candidate for County Court Justice—being ineligible.

A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress to adjourn on the 10th inst.

There is no doubt that Col. Kearney has been ordered to proceed, with at least a portion of his forces, to take possession of California. In his letter of instructions to Capt. Allen, Col. Kearney says:

"It is understood that there is a large body of Mormons, who are desirous of emigrating to California for the purpose of settling in that country, and I have therefore to direct, that you will proceed to their camp, and endeavor to raise from among them four or five companies of volunteers to join me in my expedition to that country."

BURIAL OF A VOLUNTEER.—The Arkansas Journal of the 16th inst., says: "C. J. McNulty, of Ohio, of whom most of our readers have heard while clerk of the House of Representatives of Congress, was buried at this place last Monday, by the volunteer company from Mount Vernon, O., of which he was a private. He died on the steamer Jamestown, last Sunday morning, some distance above Memphis, after a few hours illness."

CONGRESSIONAL.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

In the Senate, on the 17th ult., Mr. Lewis moved that the prior orders be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the (House) bill to authorize the issue of treasury notes and a loan; which motion was agreed to. The bill was accordingly taken up, and considered as in committee of the whole, when Mr. Evans proceeded to make a very energetic assault upon the administration and its policy with regard to the finances of the country, and its general policy. He repeated again and again the assertions of his speech on the tariff, that the Whigs found the treasury empty and the country in debt; that they replenished the treasury and restored public credit and public prosperity. He then predicted that the administration would plunge the country into difficulties and ruin—in which they would be themselves involved, which, he said, was some consolation. Mr. L. then took up the tariff estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in further answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 29th June, calling for information, and endeavored (this is the Union's report) to show that the Secretary had committed a fallacy in estimating the duties on imports of eleven and a half millions. He then reiterated his argument that the bill would not raise an adequate amount of revenue. How, then, were they to provide for the redemption of these treasury notes? The wants of the treasury were very great, and he thought that the bill should pass. But he believed that the means of the treasury were not so limited as represented by the Secretary.

Mr. Benton then rose and said: I have some objections to this bill—some to a provision in the bill itself—some to the policy of resorting so early to an issue of government paper. My objection to the bill is in the authority which it confers to reissue the ten millions of treasury notes authorized to be issued. The reissue is a departure from the act of 1837, and is, in my opinion, unjustifiable in itself. The act of 1837 authorizes ten millions of notes to be issued, and by a clause in the twelfth section requires every note to be cancelled and destroyed when redeemed: this bill authorizes a reissue, and of course puts the note into circulation again instead of destroying it. To this reissue I have two objections—first, because it makes a paper currency of our treasury notes, and assimilates them to common bank notes; and, next, because it destroys the limitation on the amount to be issued. The limitation on the issue is ten millions; the reissue after redemption may double, treble, quadruple that amount; for every time the note is reissued it becomes a new debt, and has to be paid again. If not reissuable the amount of debt which can be created under the bill is ten millions; if reissuable it may be many times ten millions. In fact, with the quality of reissuability, no one can tell what amount of debt may be created under the bill. This is a great objection, but the change which is made in the character of the note is still greater. If cancelled when paid, the notes would be considered as the bond of the government, to be paid when due, and when paid, extinguished; but, to be paid and put out again, is to do like the banks; and this I cannot agree to. We have a bill for an independent treasury, a main feature of which is hard money payments at the federal treasury. I can conceive it to be more compatible with the character of such a treasury to take up, and cancel the government bonds; but, to reissue them as often as taken up, is too much like banking for me—modern banking, where the same note is shuffled out again and again, as long as it will hold together. This would reduce our sub-treasurer to something like a cashier of a modern bank—reissuing the same paper ad infinitum. Even banks did not do this in the beginning—in their better days. The Bank of England did not reissue for a long time.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, from his seat. It does not reissue now; it pays and cancels each note. Mr. Benton. Good! Let our government not reduce our sub-treasury below the Bank of England as a paper machine. Let us cancel the notes when paid, and have no paper currency. I will therefore move to strike out the clause of re-issue in the bill; and if that is struck out, the bill, so far as I am concerned, may take its course.

These are my objections to the bill, and this is practical, and will require a vote from the Senate. I have another objection, not to any particular clause in the bill, but in the policy of resorting thus early in our war with Mexico to an issue of government paper.

Forty years ago, Mr. President, when I was a student at law, I read in one of my books—an English book, of course—these words:

"If our ancestors in King William's time had annually paid, so long as their exigencies lasted, even a less sum than we now annually raise on their account, they would in time of war have borne no greater burdens than they have been questioned to and settled upon their posterity in time of peace, and might have been eased the instant the exigency was over."

The lesson inculcated in these words sunk deep upon my mind, and I resolved to act upon it if should ever be my lot to have any share in the management of the public affairs of my country. The great principle of the lesson is, that every generation should bear its own burdens, and not cast them upon posterity; and if a principle, so wise and just in itself, needed any illustration or confirmation, it would be found in the subsequent history of the country in which the words of the lesson were written. Mr. Justice Blackstone wrote them in 1777. The British debt was then about one hundred and forty millions of pounds sterling, and the interest and cost of management about five millions; that debt is now about eight hundred millions, and the annual interest and management about thirty millions. The example set—the evil practice commenced—in King William's time of throwing burdens upon posterity has continued ever since; and certainly the British people of the present day are burdened to a degree which should induce others to heed the admonition which they neglected.

The obvious mode of saving posterity from the burdens of its ancestors, is for every generation to pay as it goes; and, to do that, each year as nearly as possible, must pay the debt which it creates. Taxation is the mode to do that, and where taxation is inadequate, short loans, to be repaid by those who make them, is the substitute. A Government issue of treasury paper—called Exchequer Bills in Great Britain, and treasury notes in the United States—should be the last, and almost the desperate, resource of any Government. These are the principles upon which I came into public life, and on which I have endeavored to act, though not always able to do so. The year 1837 overset my principles. The government, with near thirty millions of dollars in banks, found itself one morning without a shilling in hand; and Congress was called together to provide the means of keeping the government alive. It was a case of life or death; and the

proceeds of taxes would have been entirely too slow to have prevented the open and declared bankruptcy of the treasury. Under these circumstances, the resource of taxation was impossible; a temporary loan was the next resource, and upon this the Finance committee of the Senate resolved, that in opposition to the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Woodbury,) who recommended an issue of treasury notes. The committee condemned this resort, but finally yielded to the Secretary on his firm assertion that loans could not be obtained in time to prevent the catastrophe of a bankrupt treasury. Under these circumstances, the treasury note act of 1837 was brought in but guarded with many provisions to prevent the notes from sliding into currency, so as to make a government paper money. The act of 1837 was guarded, and doubly guarded, against that evil; first, in giving authority to issue, without authority to re-issue notes; and then by a special clause expressly forbidding reissues; and positively requiring each note to be cancelled and destroyed when once redeemed by the United States. With these guards, and some others, the bill was passed. I voted for it, but with a revulsion of stomach almost convulsive, and with a misgiving of the heart which proved to be prophetic. In a little time the guards were all broken down: reissues of the same notes were legalized; and these notes entered and left the treasury as bank notes enter and leave a bank. Of course I did not vote for this overthrow of the guards which I had assisted to set up; but the want of my vote made no difference. The mischief had been done in the first place; once issued, treasury notes were strong enough to reissue themselves, and slide into paper currency.

These are my objections to the bill itself, and of its policy. The policy of this early resort to a means of supporting the government, which, from its dangerous and seductive nature, should be left for the last, and the almost desperate resources. Taxation should be the first resort; and here I must say, that I utterly object to the omission of any fair objection of taxation from our revenue bill. Certainly I should like to leave them out, and a great many others, if there was no necessity for taxation. But there is necessity. This treasury note bill proves the necessity, and I am for taking all objects fairly taxable. Taxes first, loans next, treasury notes last, is my creed; and I have no idea of flinching from my own duties under the assumption that the people will not do them. It is the duty of every generation to pay its own debts as well as fight its own battles. Our constituents will pay a tax on tea and coffee, if necessary, and that tax is now necessary. But a modern idea has sprung up, that tea and coffee are necessities of life, and must be free, while iron, salt, woolen and fire pay tax. According to this idea tea and coffee are the first of necessities; and if the question of Cassius to Brutus should be answered, upon what *meats doth this our Julius feed?* the answer would be tea and coffee. Not so the people. They are as honest as brave—as ready to pay their own debts as to fight their own battles. We have no wars in which the people have no interest; our wars are their wars; not so with Great Britain when the foundation of her public debt was laid on loans and exchequer bills in the time of King William and his successors of the house of Hanover. Continental wars, in which the people of England had no interest, were their portions with the houses of Orange and Hanover. Security of the Dutch barrier, reduction of the French monarchy, settlement of the Spanish succession, maintenance of the Germanic liberties, were then the causes of English wars. Ministers and the Parliament were justly afraid to tax the people for such wars; they therefore taxed posterity! They made loans, and issued exchequer bills and of the burdens which these threw upon posterity, it was that Mr. Justice Blackstone so justly complained. But our wars are our own; they are the wars of the people, and the people are as honest as brave, and will pay their own debts as well as fight their own battles. They will pay a tax on tea and coffee rather than go in debt; they will bear burdens rather than throw them upon their posterity. What father is willing to throw debts upon his son? What government would wish to burden posterity? Every generation will have its own burdens to bear—its own battles to fight and its own taxes to pay—and should not be burdened with the debts of its ancestors. The present enormous British debt has its origin in the unwise and cowardly policy of throwing burdens upon posterity; let us avoid what we have seen so fatal among our English ancestors.

Taxes first, loans next, treasury paper last, are my resources; but here we begin with paper; for although the bill has an alternative clause that the President may either borrow or issue notes, yet the alternative is nothing. The issue of the notes is the easy and seductive course; and for the same reason that we refuse to order the loan, he will refuse to make it.

THE "AD VALOREM" PRINCIPLE.

The following emphatic expression of opinion as to the fundamental principle of the new Tariff bill is taken from an article in a daily journal in the city of New York, entitled the "Morning Telegraph": "And here we would say, that we have not yet met the first man belonging to the Democratic party in this city engaged in the ordinary pursuits of industry, who have not strenuously objected to the principle of an ad valorem adjustment of the new duties. To the minds of persons of practical experience, this principle seems fraught with injury. It cannot be doubted that the foreign manufacturers of goods will take care that the value of their imports shall be estimated as low as possible, in order of course to compete with the American article of the same description; and by this means the Government will be a loser pro tanto of the anticipated revenue. Nor do we see how we are to escape this consequence. For if a remedial power of valuation by our own appraisers is retained, the values will always depend on a glutted or a bare market. There will be no certainty in prices of foreign and domestic articles thus brought into competition, at the caprice of the foreign manufacturer, through his agent here, and the regular pursuit of the merchant will be subject to various fluctuations against which no sagacity can provide."

COOL IMPULSION.—The Boston editors have secret shower baths erected in their sanctuaries, to protect them against that annoying class of loafers, who turn every thing topsy-turvy in an editor's room. When a fellow becomes particularly obnoxious, they ask him to please step into the closet and ring the bell for the devil. They enter—the door closes with a spring—they pull the supposed rod, when down comes a small edition of Noah's big sprinkle. "Altogether a mistake, sir," says the editor "you pulled the wrong string. Bless me, if you haven't wasted all my water!"

William Webb, Esq., the Whig candidate for the Governor's chair, in Ohio, is canvassing the State actively, and, it is said, with every prospect of success.

Correspondence of the Times.

Messrs. BARNES & GREEN.—It has been said that the counties selected by me to illustrate the article on representation, in the new Constitution, are those upon which the two third rule will operate most injuriously. To accommodate gentlemen, and to show that this article will work injustice any way you can "fix it," I will make another selection of counties, by which it will appear that a majority of the white inhabitants of this State residing in 28 counties, will, under the new constitution have only 44 representatives. But as tables are all the fashion now I will give you the figures:

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	REPS.
St. Louis,	42,483	9
Boone,	10,998	2
Buchanan,	9,734	2
Calloway,	9,175	2
Howard,	9,235	2
Pike,	8,905	2
Platte,	12,182	3
Cooper,	8,446	2
Benton,	5,114	1
Jefferson,	4,848	1
Polk,	4,899	1
Ralls,	4,634	1
Saline,	4,654	1
Macon,	4,586	1
Johnson,	6,269	1
Newton,	5,168	1
Chariton,	4,983	1
Van Buren,	5,178	1
Cole,	4,446	1
Wayne,	4,438	1
Perry,	6,810	1
Moniteau,	4,818	1
Osage,	6,505	1
Randolph,	6,793	1
Clay,	7,055	1
Lafayette,	6,554	1
Lincoln,	6,547	1
Washington,	6,256	1
	218,823	44

The whole white population of the State, as appears by the census of 1844, is 436,908. The foregoing table will show that 218,823 persons, residing in 28 counties, and being a clear majority of the whole population, will be entitled to 44 representatives. This is called Equal Representation by some, but the great body of the people will recognise it as a fraud upon the popular rights.

The new constitution is doomed! Its triumphant rejection is no longer a matter of doubt. At first, its friends claimed a majority for it of 30,000; now they would be willing to compromise by allowing a majority of 10,000 against the ratification. Indeed it appears to be abandoned by almost every one except its framers, and they appear to have inverted the order of nature. It is said the father will often turn away from the abandoned son, but the mother never. She will follow him down into the darkest dungeons; though all the world condemn, she will still adhere. It has occurred to me that the framers of this huge deformity must, by some strange fatality, imagine themselves mothers, and in duty bound to extend a mother's love to the dying and condemned instrument. I advise them to assume the mother's apron.

Stump orators of a certain calibre have attempted to break the force of reasons urged against the new constitution, by a resort to thread bare anecdotes and stale witticisms, borrowed mostly from strolling circus clowns; but all has been unavailing, and at 6 o'clock on the 4th of August, the death-rattle of the new constitution will be heard throughout the extent of this State.

BRITISH OPINIONS.—The London Morning Chronicle speaks thus of General Taylor's battles:

"Nil admirari. Such is the motto of Great Britain in respect to the great deeds of America. She views them coldly, quietly, and without either wonder or emotion. She is as little surprised at their occurrence as the mathematician is astounded at the accuracy of his own calculations.—She sees her way both to them and through them, and would have been more surprised had they turned otherwise than they have done."

"The feats on the Rio Grande have been gallant and successful. No man in England doubts it. No man in England suggests even a second interpretation of them, nor cares about refining upon their natural significance. We admit without reservation, that they exhibit some important facts, and that to some extent, viz: the transcendent merits of the American army, the strategic skill of the officers, the impetuous energy of the soldiers, the considerate forbearance of the sutlers. For any exception that we take to his conduct, General Taylor may deserve a triumph, and Captain Ringgold the honors of an ovation. They have fought well, and kept up a character which was before high enough to be independent of either bravado or exaggeration. More than that, they have just done what we expected, and what we foretold they would do. Who so dear to us as the man who fulfills our prophecies. The Mexicans themselves are not dishonored. Let those who think lightly of American courage attribute the successes in question to the weakness of their enemy, rather than to the valor of their conquerors. We reject the alternative.—America won the fight through her own inherent heroism. The cause was gained by the strength of the one rather than by the weakness of the other."

Such is the fact—a fact probably admitted through the whole length and breadth of Great Britain, by the Gael and Welshman, as well as the con-sanguineous Anglo-Saxon."

CASTLE OF VERA CRUZ.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday week says: "A report, which prevailed some weeks ago, of an assault meditated by the Executive upon the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, (the seaboard defence of Vera Cruz,) but which had apparently died away, has revived within a day or two. It is now said that a council of naval post captains has been summoned by the head of the naval department to Washington to decide upon the practicability and expediency of the measure."

The New York Express says that Col. Totten, of the engineer department, has in his possession a perfect plan of the fortress, and of the calibre and arrangement of its gunnery; and that the resolution has been taken to assault the castle, and the council is required, not to discuss the policy of the movement, but to furnish practical suggestions for carrying it out. The opinion of some of the oldest and most scientific officers has been decidedly adverse to this undertaking.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

THE CORN BILL AND THE DUKE'S BILL PASSED.—
The Irish Coercion Bill defeated—Sir Robert Peel and Ministers have retreated.
The steamer Cambria reached the wharf at Boston at 7 o'clock p. m., on the 17th, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst. inclusive, fifteen days later than our previous advices.
On the evening of the 26th of June, the House of Lords passed the Corn Bill on its third reading without a division. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the next day, the House of Commons left Sir Robert Peel and the Government in a minority of 73 votes on the Irish Coercion Bill.
On Saturday the 27th June, Sir Robert Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering his resignation, with that of his colleagues, to the Queen, and on Monday night, the 20th, he made a lengthy explanation of his motives for resigning, in the House of Commons.

THE NEW CABINET.
Marquis of Lansdowne, Privy Seal.
Earl of Mar, Home Department.
Sir Geo. Graham, Foreign Department.
Viscount Palmerston, Colonial Secretary.
Earl Grey, Treasurer.
Lord John Russell, of the Exchequer.
Mr. Charles N. Wood, Board of Trade.
Earl of Clarendon, Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Mr. Labouchere, Secretary of War.
Hon. O. F. D. Maule, Attorney General.
General Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.
The London Times regards the new Ministry favorable. Sir Robert Peel views it without jealousy, and with a friendly eye. The general impression is that the new Premier will hasten to wind up the business of the session, and dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.

The news of the amicable settlement of the Oregon Question had reached England, and great joy was manifested at the result. Sir Robert Peel in his speech, when resigning as Premier, devoted an hour to the subject of the Oregon and Mexican questions, and congratulated the country that all sources of difficulty with that great nation, (the United States) were settled, so far as that side of the Atlantic was concerned. All eyes are now turned to the American Congress on the subject of the tariff.

The cotton market is in a healthy, but not very active state. Prices have improved a shade. The contemplated change in the sugar duties has had an injurious effect.

The grain market remains without change. Lord Traill's Edgerton has been raised to the Peerage, and his place in the House of Commons filled by an American merchant, G. D. Brown, Esq.

Cardinal Perrotte has been elected Pope of Rome. The ninth foreign delegate did not arrive in time to vote.

Tremendous riots have occurred in Ireland. The trouble with the Caffre tribes continues. Several fights have taken place with the colonists. The Great Western arrived out on the 22d of June.

A VERY OR SO BEHIND THE EXCITEMENT.—W. P. Hall is out in a long circular, the largest portion of which is taken up in showing why he is "all for Oregon, or none!" One thing is pretty certain, that this biped specimen of the "hard," or "Old Hunker" wing of the Locofoco genus, is "all" for Santa Fe, and "none" for Congress.

The following words were inscribed on a banner borne in a procession of Polk democrats in Pennsylvania in 1844. The fact was published at the time, and was reiterated the other day by Mr. Pollock in the House of Representatives: "James K. Polk and the Tariff of 1842—We dare the Whigs to repeal it!"

But for the votes of two Texas Senators the British tariff would assuredly be killed in the Senate. Pennsylvania was the means of giving these free trade gentlemen their seats, and may now enjoy the consoling reflection that she has pulled down ruin and bankruptcy upon her own impenetrable and stupid head.

PENNSYLVANIA is reaping the reward due to her unspcakably folly and stupidity, in the unmitigated hostility to all her essential interests, of the administration which she labored like a slave, as she is, to place in power. "Mr. Polk is as good a traitor man as Mr. Clay," said the wicked, false-hearted leaders of her ignorant Democracy; and they believed the infamous lie.

"Mother! mother! here's Zeek, fretting the baby. Make him cry again, Zeek; then mother will give him some sugar, and I'll take it away from him—then he'll squall—and mother will give him more, and you can take that, and we'll both have some."

STEAMER RADNOR SUNK.—On Tuesday evening, this steamer, on her way up with government freight, struck a snag near the mouth of the Lamine, about seven miles from this place, and sunk to her boiler deck—boat and cargo a total loss.
Boonville Bulletin of Thursday.

ORDINANCE—OF THE REVENUE.

Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Town of Fayette, as follows:

§ 1. That the Constable be allowed such further time after the first day of August next as the Board of Trustees may think proper, to make the assessment provided for by an Ordinance approved July 16th, 1846.

§ 2. That so much of said Ordinance as refers to levying a tax upon dogs and upon licences to grocers and dram shop keepers be and the same is hereby repealed.

WM. R. SNELSON, Chairman.
Attest: R. T. FRETWY, Clerk.
Approved, July 30th, 1846.

C. R. SCOTT, President.

To Relieve, but not to Cure, is the object of nearly all the medicines now offered, for diseases of the Lungs, in the United States. Such is not the case with the Hungarian Balsam of Life. This has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases.

From the True Thompsonian. If any thing could reconcile us to a departure from Thompsonian principles, in the treatment of disease, it would be the extraordinary reputation of a medicine like the Hungarian Balsam, which we believe both from careful analysis and the statement of the inventor, to be a purely vegetable compound. The effect of this medicine in cases of Consumption, is sometimes truly astonishing.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of WM. R. SNELSON, Druggist, only agent in Fayette, Mo.

Read the advertisement in another column of this paper.
DIED.—In New Franklin, Howard County, Mo., on Monday morning the 27th ult., of paralysis, Mr. JOHN L. AMMONS, aged sixty years, eleven months and fourteen days. The deceased was a native of New Kent County, Va.